

LABOR CLARION

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Big Business Executes Right-About-Face—Is It Sincere?

FOR several days commencing with Saturday last the front pages of the daily newspapers have been emblazoned with the story of how "big business" has pledged itself to support the "new deal" of President Roosevelt.

This astonishing reversal of its position by b. b. is predicated on the assumption that the chief executive of the nation has "swung back to the right," and that his utterances encourage the belief that "he is receptive to suggestions for the promotion of the common welfare," in the language of a resolution adopted unanimously by the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Suggestions for the common welfare" to which the President is said to be receptive are contained in his recent speech to the bankers in which he indicated his support of the "profit motive" in private business, and "the conservative nature of his social security program," it was explained by Chamber members.

To carry out its new policy the Chamber authorized the appointment of a committee or committees to co-operate with business, industry and agriculture in an endeavor to reach a common agreement upon a program which "will be fair and just to all and which will accelerate the efforts toward recovery." But labor is not encouraged to join in this movement, because, as one of the directors of the Chamber explained, "its attitude has not been co-operative."

Chamber Makes Discovery

Perhaps the changed attitude of the Chamber of Commerce is due to a realization that it has been on the wrong tack. Perhaps it is sincere in its twaddle about the President's "swing back to the right," and its discovery that he is "interested in the common welfare." More likely, however, is the surmise that the real reason is given by Silas H. Strawn, "conservative Republican lawyer," and author of the resolution, who indicates that the Chamber found itself hopelessly in the minority in its thinly veiled attitude of opposition to the Recovery program under the guise of "constructive criticism." Said Strawn:

"The President's attitude has been overwhelmingly approved by the people. It isn't the government's next move. It's ours. That's the reason for our action."

"The 'new deal' is so firmly entrenched as a result of the election," said an unnamed officer of the Chamber, "that business will find it unprofitable to continue 'throwing bricks' at the government."

It is to be hoped that there is enough sincerity behind the new policy of the United States Chamber of commerce to insure that co-operation with the government necessary to start the wheels of progress turning, and that the forlorn hope of a return to the "rugged individualism" which brought about the depression will be abandoned.

But leaving labor out of its plan of co-operation bodes no good for its program. It is like staging "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

"Business is r'arin' to go," says Henry L. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in announcing that "for the first time since the depression began business is ready to go ahead."

The announcement was made in connection with the recent action of the Chamber in deciding to drop its obstruction tactics against President Roosevelt's Recovery program and instead to work with the President in forwarding the policies embraced in the "new deal."

As an indication of how this co-operation is to be applied, the Associated Press states that the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations are ready to fight to the end the proposal of labor for a mandatory six-hour day by statute.

It is becoming manifest to all that unless legislation of this nature is enacted there is little hope of national recovery, and the announcement of the Chamber of Commerce of its opposition to labor's suggestion shows that it has no idea of real co-operation. Agreeing that "the all-important thing is to get men to work," Harriman grows enthusiastic over the government's home-building and modernization plan, and declares that by taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the government's plan a billion and a half dollars could be put into circulation, with the employment of three million men, in the course of three years.

So far as it goes, this proposal is an excellent one; but putting three million men to work in the ensuing three years does not solve the unemployment problem. What is needed is a plan that will operate immediately in putting the millions of idle men to work; and no other proposal than the mandatory six-hour day.

President Green Skeptical

But President Green is skeptical of the sincerity of big business as represented by the Chamber, and his skepticism seems to be fully justified. Commenting on the "welcome" extended to labor to co-operate with the Chamber he points to the fact that there hasn't been an opportunity to co-operate "because the Chamber of Commerce assumes such an antagonistic attitude toward labor, and especially toward Section 7-a of the N.I.R.A."

However, President Green has added his approval to the co-operation proposal, and has appealed to workingmen everywhere to get be-

Seattle Employing Upholsterers

Ignore Award of Conciliator

Approximately one-half of the retail upholstering establishments in Seattle are refusing to abide by the award rendered by the federal conciliator, F. P. Marsh, and members of the unions involved are refusing to return to work until the decision has been complied with, according to the Seattle "Labor News."

The unions are said to be waging an effective fight against the employers who refuse to re-employ members of the recognized trade unions, and union officials declare about half of the retail establishments are still without competent help.

hind the administration's housing plan, which has been enthusiastically taken up by business men in the movement for co-operation with the administration.

Green sees the housing program as holding the potentialities of providing employment for thousands of workers and of working vast improvement in the conditions under which they and their families live.

Let us have co-operation, by all means—labor to co-operate in furthering the home-building and modernization plan and big business to co-operate in introduction of the shorter work-day.

* * *

Must Be Gentle With B. B.

But Harriman really has ideas of co-operation, which are set forth in the following naive suggestion: "The government must not attack business and business must not attack the government. If the government feels certain branches of business have not conducted themselves properly, let the government approach business privately and talk it out man to man. And then I think business will do its share to clean its own house." Not even a slap on the wrist is to be administered! Imagine how much private talk could be expended on big business before any house-cleaning would be inaugurated by a group which has fought every step in the enforcement of N.R.A. provisions!

* * *

Business Really Is Improving

That business is really on the uptrend seems to be generally admitted. "The forces of recuperation are steadily gathering momentum," says the publicity department of N.R.A., and it points to the fact that from all parts of the country come reports of more favorable business trends and, better than all else, "the substitution of a spirit of optimism for the gloom that has been too dominant in the national thinking."

"Hard upon the heels of the announced purpose of the American Bankers' Association to co-operate with the government in the Recovery program came a declaration of like purpose from the Investment Bankers' Association of America," the N.R.A. agency recounts. Add to this the announcement of the United States Chamber of Commerce of a similar purpose, and the fact "retail trade has remained good in recent months," and the prediction of observers that this year will see the best Christmas trade since the depression began, and there seems to be justification for the statement that "everywhere one detects the substitution of optimism for pessimism—the replacement of a spirit of antagonism by a spirit of co-operation."

It was in this new spirit that representatives of code authorities for twenty-three durable goods industries assembled in Washington, adopted a resolution affirming faith in the N.R.A., and set themselves resolutely to the task of improving the working of their codes in the light of experience.

"These all may be only straws in the wind, but taken in the aggregate they indicate unmistakably that more favorable winds are blowing," says the commentator of N.R.A.

Unions Rally to Support of Los Angeles "Citizen" in Court Action

What the Los Angeles "Citizen," official publication of the Central Labor Council of that city, terms an "attempt by the 'interests' opposed to organized labor to cripple the movement through court attacks on the 'Citizen' and some of the unions" has recently been launched.

It consists of the filing of injunction suits against the "Citizen," the culinary unions, Musicians' Union No. 47, the Moving Picture Operators' Union and others, seeking to enjoin the defendants from sponsoring the sale of the labor paper in front of several business houses whose names appear on the official "We Don't Patronize List" of the central body, giving details and requesting that patronage be withheld.

In addition to the organizations mentioned,

many individuals have been included in the suits, among them the editor of the "Citizen" and members of its board of publishers.

The Union Labor Temple Association also was the defendant in one of the suits filed. As that body is merely the trustee for the Labor Temple, and has nothing whatever to do with the policy of the unions, the "Citizen" regards this feature of the attack as laughable.

The organized labor movement of Los Angeles has taken cognizance of the attack and has decided to "accept the challenge of those who would destroy it."

Fullest Support Is Pledged

At a meeting of business representatives and officers of unions, which was largely attended, the gage of battle was accepted and plans inaugurated to adequately cope with the situation. The fullest financial and moral support was pledged in fighting the court cases to a finish. It was pointed out that should this attempt to injure the organized labor movement, through the "Citizen," prove successful, there would be no opportunity for the unions to present their side of the story to the public, and even to their own members. It was admitted by all who took part in the discussions that nothing could be expected in behalf of organized labor from any of the Los Angeles newspapers.

The attempt to injure the "Citizen" already has been extended to demands upon advertisers to cease their patronage to the newspaper. "Of course," observes the "Citizen," "that is a form of boycotting, objected to when the unions do it but thought to be all right if the other side does it."

Plan to Support Newspaper

The meeting decided that all the unions of Los Angeles be notified of the situation. It was also agreed that the campaign under way by the board of publishers to have any local not on the "Citizen's" subscription list get in line at once be furthered. As this will cost but 10 cents per month per member for mailing the publication to each home address, the effectiveness of this can easily be visualized; many present pledged their full cooperation. Committees from the board of publishers are now making this campaign, and visiting the unions.

It was also decided to ask each local for a contribution equal to 5 cents per member to aid in meeting the expense that will be entailed in properly defending the suits, and any that may come

as a result of this latest drive of the opposition. A letter was sent out by the Central Labor Council outlining what is proposed. Pledges were made to aid in this work; it is reported from the Council office that several checks already have been received and other locals that have met report favorable action.

Put Paper in Hands of Every Member

In the meantime the campaign to support the "Citizen" is being answered. The Culinary Workers and Stage Employees have voted to place the name of every member on the mailing list. Reports from several others are to the same effect.

From a letter sent by the Central Labor Council to the unions apprising them of the latest developments in the effort to kill off the official paper the following is taken:

Employers Harass Movement

"You all know that the employers' associations in this city are constantly seeking new ways to harass and embarrass our movement, but in spite of them we are winning fights occasionally, and we have been able to do it by the use of the Los Angeles 'Citizen'."

"We have several strikes in progress, in which we are picketing with the use of the paper, and carrying on an active boycott, and now the employers' associations are suing the paper for libel and damages, and the unions as well; we have suits aggregating claims for \$245,000."

"If these suits are not properly defended, and one of these cases were to be lost, no union in this city could make any sort of aggressive move against their employers, regardless of what their trade might be; if they did, the employer would move in on them for damages, which would extend to every one of the unions' members and their property."

Secretary of California Federation Complimented on Lectures in Iowa

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, has been delivering a series of lectures at a public forum, meeting in the city library of Des Moines, Iowa.

The "Unionist" of that city recently carried Paul's photograph in announcing his recent appointment to the President's Committee on Economic Security, gave a sketch of his life and activities as a representative of labor in various capacities, and in a news article announcing his final lecture said:

"In the five weeks Mr. Scharrenberg has been in our city he has discussed labor subjects exclusively and thousands of our citizens outside of organized labor circles have an entirely different viewpoint of the aims and principles of the organized workers."

An American film actress was applying for a passport. "Unmarried?" she was asked. "Occasionally," she answered.—London Opinion.



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Dubinsky Writes of His Observations of Pacific Coast Conditions

"Across the Continent and Back" is the title of an interesting article by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, appearing in the official journal of that organization for November. It is a comprehensive review of the progress of organization work accomplished or in progress in the various cities visited by the author in the course of his journey to and from San Francisco as a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor last month.

President Dubinsky's reference to San Francisco is as follows:

"In San Francisco the cloakmakers, who are members of Local 8, are organized 100 per cent. These cloakmakers always have had an organization, in bad times as well as in good times. The dressmakers, who began affiliation with the union only last year, are substantially organized, though they still have a few more shops to be unionized. There is, nevertheless, in San Francisco, a sizable cotton garment and knit-wear industry which has

not been touched until now owing to preoccupation with the cloak and dress branches.

Conditions on Pacific Coast

"During my stay there, we formulated plans to start organizing work in the cotton garment shops. Miss Jennie Mathias, who was connected with old Local 25 a number of years ago, was added to the staff to help organize the dressmakers and also to carry on educational activities among our workers.

While in San Francisco I also attended the West Coast Conference, a new institution of ours on the Pacific Coast, the purpose of which is to take stock periodically of the affairs of all the markets on the Coast, to eliminate unfair competition and to be of help to each other. The two-day conference, which was attended by delegates from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, came to an end on Saturday, October 13, with a fine dinner which was honored by the presence of a number of prominent labor leaders, among them President Green and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., Hugo Ernst of the San Francisco Labor Council, Edward Vandeleur,

president of the San Francisco body and leader of the recent general strike in that city, besides Vice-Presidents Feinberg and Bialis. This dinner took place immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

Organizing Russians and Chinese

"Other matters of concern to the local workers are the problem of organizing the Russian dressmakers and the Chinese workers in the garment trades. There are about 1500 Russian dressmakers in San Francisco, but only a very small fraction of them belongs to the union. Most of these workers are bitter opponents of bolshevism and modern Russia, and they regard unions with fear and suspicion. To overcome this blind sentiment we shall have to carry on educational activity among them. With regard to the Chinese workers, the conference decided to engage a Chinese organizer and the conference also passed a resolution to tax each member belonging to the West Coast locals \$1 per year for organization work in their localities."

Bound Copies of Proceedings of

A. F. of L. Convention Now Ready

Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor announces that the bound copies of the complete proceedings of the recent convention of that body held in San Francisco last month will come from the press at a very early date, and will be on sale at 50 cents each. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, is authorized to receive orders from local subscribers, and immediate attention should be given to the subject by those desiring copies.

The book is complete in every detail of the convention's work, having over 700 pages, and containing the stenographic report of all debates on the various matters dealt with in the convention, including those of the building trades controversy, the brewery-teamster subject, and the interesting remarks of various prominent delegates when the convention adopted its committee's report on the "vertical" union plan as therein presented. In addition, the bound volume contains the addresses in full made to the convention by Secretary of Labor Perkins, Director Butler of the International Labor Office, Secretary Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress, on "Nazism"; Vice-Commander Mabey of the American Legion and Commander Van Zant of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Former Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Divisional Administrator Rosenblatt of the N.R.A., Max Winter of Austria, B. Charney Vladeck of the "Jewish Daily Forward," Dr. A. Meiklejohn and Judge Joseph Padway; also the addresses of

the fraternal delegates to the convention from Great Britain and Canada, and those of various other interesting speakers offered as educational features of the two weeks' gathering of the parent body of the organized labor movement.

California Motorists Given Warning On Regulations for New Licenses

"No tax clearance—no license plates." This fact, due to a new state law, confronts California motor car owners as the license renewal period, January 2, 1935, approaches.

A summary issued by the California State Automobile Association concerning registration renewal requirements emphasizes that motorists can not secure license plates unless a personal property tax clearance is stamped or imprinted on the back of the white slip certificate of car registration.

On the back of the white slip is a form with

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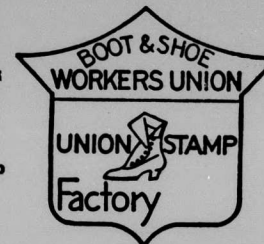
Labor Temple Market

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three columns for the tax clearance stamps of assessors. How the certificate must be stamped depends upon whether the car owner lives where there is both a city and county assessor or where there is only a county assessor handling the work.

Car owners who have declared their personal property tax as a lien on real estate can have the white slip stamped and cleared by the assessor, either before or after actual tax payment. Where the personal property tax is not secured by real estate, car owners will be subject to penalties in December for non-payment of the tax.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1934

Should Support Labor Press

It should not be necessary for the membership of trades unions to be confronted with a situation such as has arisen in Los Angeles in order to arouse them to the necessity for adequately supporting their official newspaper. It is gratifying to know, however, that when the emergency does occur it is met manfully and courageously.

Our sister city to the south has for forty or more years been the breeding place of all manner of attacks on organized labor and what it stands for. Headed by the notorious "Times," these attacks have stopped at nothing in the hope of debasing labor to a state of peonage. Every move to elevate the worker's standard of living launched by trades unions has been savagely attacked and every effort to disrupt labor organizations and to decrease wages has met with enthusiastic support from the big business interests of Los Angeles.

It is not surprising, therefore, that an assault through the courts has been launched against the unions, their officials and their official journal. It may be expected that the suits will be pressed with vigor in the hope of squelching the only news medium upon which the workers of Los Angeles can rely to present their cause to the public.

That this vicious attack will be met by a united front of the unions and their membership goes without saying. The valiant band of union workers that has withstood the many previous assaults can be depended upon to carry the battle to a victorious conclusion.

Support of the labor press is the subject of a timely release by the A. F. of L. News Service this week. It recalls that the International Typographical Union, at its recent Chicago convention, called upon labor to rally to the support of local labor newspapers now serving the labor movement so faithfully and well in many communities throughout the country. Following this a special article appeared in the "Typographical Journal," official publication of the International Typographical Union. It said in part:

"Not every community has a labor paper, and many that have do not lend full support to the publication. The fault may sometimes be with the paper in that sufficient energy is not demonstrated by the editor or manager to make the publication representative of the cause it is supposed to espouse. More often, however, lack of interest on the part of members of organized labor is the main reason for the failure of both the paper and those it should represent to attain a place in the sun. But when a labor paper evinces a serious attempt to creditably represent organized labor it is the duty of all union men and women to lend whole-hearted support. Only through bona fide

labor papers may organized labor and principles it represents receive the publicity earned by a long and courageous fight for public recognition. The daily press, whatever its stand regarding organized labor in its own plant, caters to a general class of readers. A labor paper appeals but to one section of the mass and in turn has a right to look to that section for encouragement and support.

"Never was the necessity greater for co-ordination between the labor press and labor. Get behind your local labor paper, if you are so fortunate as to have one in your community, and help yourself and your organization by aiding those who aid you in an editorial and news way."

Attempt to Delude Workers?

The Federal Housing Administration, in a release to trade publications recently on the "Progress of the Better Housing Campaign," reports some interesting facts relative to the operation of the program of the administration. However, one statement contained in the article is believed by the Labor Clarion to be misleading and not warranted. It quotes the vice-president of a Sacramento bank as saying: "I am informed from reliable sources that there now exists a shortage of capable journeymen craftsmen in practically every craft. Jobs are being held up because of the lack of these men; remodeling jobs can be seen in every section of the city; the public has been aroused and work is going steadily forward."

Is this a revival of the former movement to flood the state with labor with a view to lowering wages and destroying working conditions established through the efforts and sacrifices of union workers?

It will be interesting to hear from the trade unionists of California's capital city on this subject.

Decrease Hours, Increase Wages

David Lawrence, who can discover more things wrong with the Recovery plans than any other contributor to the economic discussions of the day, fears that the American workingman will not improve his condition under the proposed thirty-hour week. He says investigation of some of the facts would indicate that the American Federation of Labor has made a mistake in its economics, and that when the American laborer finds it out he will reverse the tactics of the A. F. of L. and insist upon a complete change of policy.

Lawrence gives figures purporting to prove that with the reduction of working hours during the last twenty years, while the hourly rate of pay has consistently increased, the weekly rate has decreased in face of the fact that the cost of living has risen. He concludes that the thirty-hour week idea presents a crisis of major importance to the workingman, "for it means a definite limitation on his pay envelope."

The arguments and conclusions of the noted Washington correspondent are based on a fallacy. The policy of the American Federation of Labor and its constituent unions is one of progression. It is that hours be decreased without reduction in pay. That this has not generally been accomplished is to be regretted; but with the bettered business conditions already making themselves apparent, it is quite likely that American business men will be brought to see that labor's policy, which is in accord with President Roosevelt's "new deal," must be adopted if real recovery is to be accomplished.

Trade union history has convincingly shown that the gradual reduction of the working hours has been accompanied by eventual increase in the hourly rate, as admitted by Lawrence. That the "real wages" have not increased proportionately—that is, that they have not kept step with increased cost of living—is disappointing; but there is ample evidence to warrant the prediction that when the

thirty-hour week is generally introduced hourly rates must and will be increased to a degree which will allow the workers to participate in the beneficial results which will flow from the abolition of unemployment. With the millions now unemployed provided for by introduction of the thirty-hour week, the increased business thereby created will soon warrant an adjustment of wages upward. This is the fundamental principle of President Roosevelt's Recovery plan as applied to the labor question.

Dangers of Occupational Disease

The potential dangers of occupational diseases—those diseases caused by what people work on and what they work with—are largely unrecognized in the United States. This fact, of particular significance to women workers who are more susceptible than are men to many types of occupational disease, is stressed in a recent bulletin of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The publication, entitled "State Reporting of Occupational Disease," is the work of Margaret T. Mettert of the bureau staff.

Dermatitis, or irritation of the skin, according to the report, is the most prevalent type of occupational disease among women workers, and is found in a wide range of industries. Many cases of dermatitis are severe and cause considerable loss of time from employment.

The need for a well-organized program for the prevention of occupational disease is stressed by the study. The first recommendation is for directed efforts toward the elimination of harmful substances from manufacturing processes, and where that is impracticable the provision of adequate safeguards, including compulsory periodic examinations in hazardous industries. Secondly, it is recommended that occupational diseases be covered on the same basis as accidents in workmen's compensation laws. The third important step urged is complete and standardized reporting of cases of occupational disease. Until data and reports on the subject are standardized there is no possibility of establishing a scientific basis for accident and disease prevention.

Who'll Vouch for Dawes?

Charles G. Dawes has vouched for the high moral character of Samuel Insull and Samuel's brokers. But who has vouched for the high moral character of Charles G. Dawes? asks an I. L. N. S. writer.

A good many years ago, he says, some Chicago politicians wanted to start a bank. They had to show a certain financial backing in order to get a state license. Dawes, head of another Chicago bank, loaned them securities which they showed as their own, and got their license. Dawes took back his securities, Lorimer opened his bank, which duly went broke—but Dawes loaned no securities to help out the depositors.

Two years ago Charles G. Dawes was head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, whose chief work at that time was to bolster up shaky banks. The Dawes bank in Chicago was then decidedly shaky. Dawes resigned from the R.F.C. with a grand gesture—and immediately thereafter borrowed \$90,000,000 from the R.F.C., a government institution, which he had dominated for months, and the largest single loan it has ever made. A large share of the money hasn't been paid back yet.

Dawes may vouch for Insull; but who is vouching for Dawes?

"I believe in the right of the laboring men to organize in unions, and also in the duty of the government which the laboring man supports to facilitate and protect those organizations."—Father Charles E. Coughlin.

From Labor Viewpoint

Possibly civilization is making progress, after all. From Belgrade comes a story of a war memorial dedicated to friends and foes alike. Erected over the graves of Austro-Hungarians as well as Serbs and Bosnians, the shaft bears the crosses of the Catholic and Orthodox Greek churches and also the Star and Crescent of the Moslems.

What the Associated Press designates "a significant milestone in the nation's monetary policy" is revealed in the statement of Senator King of Utah, one of the leaders in the silver bloc in Congress, that "the silver program is satisfactory and no new legislation is needed." This in encouraging. But the probability is there will be the usual series of silver bills laid before the solons when Congress reassembles.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has adopted his Epic program completely in formulating a plan for the unemployed to make goods for their own use, Upton Sinclair said in Los Angeles recently. Sinclair foresaw in the federal plan the possibility of his proposals becoming effective in forty-eight states instead of only in California, as he proposed in his campaign for the governorship. "It is not only comparable to the Epic plan, it is the Epic plan complete," he said. "The whole Epic plan is simply 'production for use.' That is what the relief administration has worked out in its program as just reported."

"The wisest minds in America should be enlisted immediately in formulating in peace time a sound policy for abolition of the extraordinary profits" in war munitions, declared Lamont du Pont, president of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company, munitions manufacturers, in a letter to Senator Nye, chairman of the committee which has been investigating that industry. This is a most significant statement, coming from such a source, and should lend weight to the agitation for taking the profits entirely out of the munitions industry by creating a government monopoly of their manufacture.

Pledging it "to give hearty support to President Robert Gordon Sproul in every effort to safeguard the intellectual integrity of the university," a group of faculty members, students and graduates of the University of California has organized the "Association for Intellectual Liberty." Its purpose is to champion law and order and safeguard free speech. The organization is a development of the controversy surrounding the recent dismissal of students from the University of California at Los Angeles for alleged "radical activities," and the disturbances attending the protest meeting held at Sather Gate.

Release of an exchange of correspondence between Evangeline Booth, general-elect of the Salvation Army, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is generally accepted to emphasize at this opportune time the mutual and friendly co-operation that has existed between these two important humanitarian organizations throughout a long period of years. Writing to President Green, the well-loved general-elect expressed her appreciation to organized labor of America and showered a parting blessing. Replying, President Green expressed thanks of the labor movement and gave assurance of continued support.

The San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge was conceived with the thought of facilitating traffic between the various communities located on either side of the bay, and presumably to reduce the cost

of such traffic. Unless the citizens of the bay district are alert it is likely that instead of reducing transportation costs they will be increased. What seems to be a craftily worded proposal submitted to the State Railroad Commission by the Southern Pacific and the Key Route would add 2½ cents to the existing 21-cent fare for the amortization of the government loan of \$15,000,000, this increased fare to be in effect for thirty-five years. It is inconceivable that this can be brought about. But stranger things have happened.

Occasionally the American public gets a little really authentic news of the conditions in Russia, and a recent statement by the Russian director of the official Taas News Agency may be taken as an example. According to this authority but two and a half millions of Russians belong to the Communist party, which is in control of the Soviet government. "But," says Jacob Doletzky, the individual above referred to, who is visiting in San Francisco, "the remaining 178,000,000 trust the party completely!" And it's really easier not to belong to the party, the standards of which are tremendously strict, he says. Well, if the Russians are satisfied with this arrangement there is no one else with a right to complain. And at that it's an improvement over former conditions, when a czar and a handful of grand dukes owned Russia.

COMPANIONS IN CRIME

Assassination is not only the wickedest but also the most stupid of political crimes, says Sir John Simon—referring to the murder of King Alexander and M. Barthou at Marseilles. Given a more general application, we should consider this to be a perfectly proper sentiment; but the assassination of monarchs and ministers is not a greater crime than the murder of trade unionists and social democrats. The Marseilles tragedy is a final terrible reminder that in a crisis of political violence such as Europe is now passing through the secret assassin and the public executioner become companions in crime. In the destruction of a regime of order and law, when democratically constituted political parties have been forcibly suppressed and liberty-loving men and women have been shot down like mad dogs in the streets, or dragged from prison to face firing squads without even the pretense of trial, it is no matter for wonder—though it is for horror and alarm—that the political assassin appears on the scene. This is not written in condonation of political murder. It is one of the lessons of history that governments which derive their authority from the consent of the governed and are guardians of the institutions of free citizenship create the atmosphere in which political murder excites the moral condemnation of every citizen and human life is secure.—"Labour," organ of the British Trades Union Congress.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN JAPAN

According to a report issued by the Tokyo Bureau of Social Affairs, trade unions are gradually gaining a substantial hold on Japanese wage earners. Most of the unions are affiliated with the Japanese Trade Union Congress. At the end of 1933 there were 942 trade unions, with 384,613 members, or 7.5 per cent of the total number of workers. The total number of organized women workers at the end of 1933 was 21,523, or a little over 1 per cent of all the women workers. Of all the organized workers, those employed in the transport services and the machine and tool industry constitute almost two-thirds.

The standard railroad labor organizations prior to the recent elections endorsed 318 candidates for the national House of Representatives, of whom 282 were elected—a clear majority of the total membership of 435.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

From now on there will be great clamor throughout the country, and particularly in Washington, over what is to be done to "keep body and soul together" among the idle millions this winter.

We shall hear the words "dole," "insurance," "relief," "work," and all of their synonyms through columns of newspaper space, over hours of radio time and through endless speeches and sermons. There will be plenty of talk—talk without end, most of it to very little point and without much thought.

This winter will probably bring us to the supreme effort to revive prosperity. If it can't be revived by the coming spring the outlook will not be bright for much of anything.

* * *

The coming Congress will have within its ranks a great number of money hunters—men who will use Washington as a platform from which to talk for and vote for money in all kinds of ways. Most of these will get the cold and icy stare from the White House and many of their bills will get the veto if they ever get through to enactment. But there will be a big program of what is called social legislation and out of it there ought to come a great deal of change in the economic picture. Whether benefits will be permanent remains to be seen.

We have yet to find out whether the various forms of insurance—unemployment, sickness and old age—can put enough leverage under the maladjustments to take the wrinkles out permanently. We don't know yet whether it will provide a new heart or merely lift a face. But we shall find out in due time, for something like that program will be adopted this winter.

* * *

There is a great deal of reason to suppose that before there is permanent and proper cure some way will have to be found to actually stop the over-exploitation of the wage earners of America—and pensions seem to need reinforcements if that job is to be done.

How curious and interesting it is that during this past year, while employment has remained about stationary, the dividends of a great group of corporations have climbed to amazing heights, until a golden stream has poured forth to stockholders.

N.R.A. codes, even where they have produced shorter hours and some raise in total wage payments, have not modified the dividend flow. Indeed, they have done mighty little to increase the wage flow.

Sad as it is to say, there seems to have been more guarantee of dividends in the codes than of wages.

* * *

As President Green said not long ago, the codes have done all they can for employment and wages, unless they are changed. As they stand today, the codes have reached the limit of their power to right the wrongs in the economic order.

If there is to be more employment growing out of codes, then the codes will have to be changed. Since code changes must meet the approval of employers, we can look for no really drastic changes.

Thus the coming winter is destined to bring what really will be a climax in the administration effort to overhaul the old ship and make it seaworthy.

Out of all the murk there arises this practical surety: If moderate measures do not work, then extremes will have their way. It is a time to keep informed—a time to know what is going on.

Labor's greatest weapon is the union label. Remember that when spending union-earned money.

Lack of Co-operation in Prosecutions Handicap to N.R.A. Enforcement

During the period September 15 to November 1, 1934, there were seventy-three federal court actions in cases in which the N.R.A. Litigation Division appeared as counsel, and in all but six cases the action was favorable to the government.

The Litigation Division has operated under a terrific handicap from the very beginning, due to lack of co-operation from the Department of Justice, declares a staff writer in "Labor" discussing the subject, who continues:

"According to specific orders issued by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, the N.R.A. lawyers 'have no authority to assume control of cases in court.' United States district attorneys are also under iron-clad instructions 'not to seek information, advice, assistance or authorization' from the N.R.A.'s legal staff—the lawyers who have secured the evidence and are most familiar with the cases.

"N.R.A. attorneys can go into federal court to prosecute Recovery Act violators only upon express permission from the attorney general's office. And, according to the records, it is as hard to get this permission as it is to get the attorney general to bring a case to trial."

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company provides a policy form to fit every purse and purpose for juveniles and adults. Experienced life insurance agents will recognize the many opportunities for the sale of its attractive insurance contracts. Applications from persons interested in entering the life insurance field are welcomed. Write for information to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Matthew Woll, president, Washington, D. C.

"THUNDER IN SPRING"

A book of poems having for its motif the long-shoremen's strike of last summer, is in preparation for the press, to be issued this month. The gifted author is Mrs. Joaquin Borges de Menezes of Oakland. Advance copies of some of the poems show a sympathetic treatment of the subject, and the verses are meritorious in expression and reveal much talent.

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DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who have passed away since last reports were as follows: Joseph J. Daley, member of Painters' Union No. 19; Francis J. Kennedy, Boilermakers' Union No. 6; William J. Kane, Boilermakers' Union No. 6; Joseph H. Duncan, Laundry Drivers' Union No. 526; David Kilmer, Waiters' Union No. 30; John Edward Tyndall, Letter Carriers No. 214; Ernest J. Ulrick, Pile Drivers, Wharf and Dock Builders No. 34; Paul W. Stamm, Machinists' Union No. 68.

A THOUSAND NEW JOBS

With the dual purpose of opening new jobs for a large number of unemployed college graduates and developing a trained personnel for the national soil conservation program, the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior has announced that 1000 young men college graduates will be put to work immediately. The announcement was made by H. H. Bennett, who said the plan has the approval of Dr. Leonard C. White, civil service commissioner, who is a recognized authority on public employment.

WEIRTON CASE HEARING ENDS

The hearing on the government's petition for a permanent injunction against the Weirton Steel Company to prevent interference with collective bargaining by employees ended on November 15. Judge John P. Nields set January 14, 1935, as the date on which he will hear arguments in the case. The government has until December 15 to submit briefs, while the defense was granted until December 29 before its briefs are due.

Full Investigation to Be Made Of American Telephone Monopoly

An investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, together with associated Bell companies and all subsidiaries, has been ordered by the Federal Communications Commission.

Such an investigation was demanded by the American Federation of Labor at its Washington convention in 1933. A resolution asking an investigation, introduced by delegates from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was approved by unanimous vote.

Public hearings will begin "some time after January 1, 1935," the commission said.

The investigation will go into the entire corporate history and financial structure of the A. T. & T. Co. Examination also will include equipment manufacturing subsidiaries and all related companies affecting the communications industry.

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Can Not Cancel Labor Contracts By Removing to New Location

The Regional Labor Board for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut has ruled that employers operating under collective bargaining agreements who move to other cities to escape obligations under the agreements are guilty of violation of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act.

The board ordered two Brooklyn "runaway" employers to take with them workers who wish to go to the new location and to negotiate with them collectively.

Investigation revealed that the concern intended to eliminate a number of workers, to reduce the payroll and to do away with the union.

The ruling in the case of the Shuster-Gaio Corporation, presenting a similar set of facts, was along the same lines. This firm moved its plant to Farmingdale, L. I., depriving seventy-three workers of employment.

BACK WAGE COLLECTIONS

Because of the regulations of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, since July 10, 40,597 women and minor employees in the fruit and vegetable canneries of the state have received \$210,753.07 in back wages in order to adjust their earnings to conform with the minimum rates set by the commission. Of this amount, \$10,850.64 was paid during the month of October. The back wage collections made by the agents of the Division of Industrial Welfare during the month of October amounted to \$2520.75, which, added to the collections of \$609.40 in the nut cracking and sorting industry and \$10,850.64 in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, gives a total wage collection in October of \$13,980.79 for the women and minor workers of the state.

BILL POSTERS ON STRIKE

Seattle Bill Posters and Billers' Union reported at a recent meeting of the Labor Council of that city that they have been on strike against a prominent employer for six weeks in an attempt to better conditions and raise the wage scale. At the same time they reported that they had been successful in signing an agreement with a similar concern in the advertising field which granted the wages and conditions asked.

STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The California Department of Industrial Relations, through William A. Granfield, announces that the twelve branch employment agencies throughout the state made 7382 placements of men and 1604 of women during the month of October, including those made with P. W. A. The total per cent of gain between October, 1933, and the same month this year was 33.2, and from September to October of 1934 the gain was 19.6 per cent.

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RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN

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National Labor Board Again Affirms Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board has reaffirmed "In the Matter of Atlanta Hosiery Mills and American Federation of Hosiery Workers," its interpretation of the collective bargaining provisions of Section 7-a announced in the Houde Engineering Corporation case. The section, the Board declares, requires employers to go further than merely to receive the duly constituted representatives of their employees, and to give ear to their demands. The statute imposes duties consistent with its purpose, according to this decision. In the Atlanta case, the Board stated, in part:

"The avowed position of the company's officials throughout these proceedings may be summarized as follows: We will meet with the employees or their representatives at any time, 'on any subject of their own choosing'; 'if they want to bargain some more, we will talk to them'; we have 'agreed' to some of the union's demands but not to all; from time to time in the future, 'if anything comes up we can agree to, we will be glad to do it.' This does not constitute a proper discharge of the company's obligation under Section 7-a to bargain collectively with the representatives of its employees. . . .

"It is not an adequate answer that the company is complying with the hosiery code as to wages, since it was the very purpose of Section 7-a and its guarantee of collective bargaining that employees might thereby be put on a par with their employer in bargaining as to terms and conditions of work more favorable than the minimum requirements of the codes. The statute does not require an employer to acquiesce in particular demands; it does require that he enter into negotiations with a sincere desire to reach an agreement. Throughout the negotiations here, the company addressed itself to the precise terms of the agreement submitted, and made no counter-proposals other than to insist on the existing wage scales. In any event, there was at least acquiescence in certain terms, and the union expressed before this Board a willingness to accept the existing wage scales, in order that a collective bargaining relationship might be established. An attitude on the company's part consistent with the purpose of the statute would require that this wage scale be embodied in an agreement for a period of time, the necessary flexibility to meet competitive conditions being supplied by a provision permitting reconsideration and readjustment, upon a specified notice by either party."

HALE'S HAS NEW MANAGER

James W. Laughlin, well known in business and radio circles in San Francisco, has been appointed general manager of Hale Bros.' department store. In addition to being a representing member of the Retail Code Authority for the district of San Francisco, Laughlin is a member of the Down Town Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Commonwealth Club and the Advertising Club.

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WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

For the first time during the last eight weeks wholesale commodity prices recorded an increase the week ending November 10, Commissioner Lubin of the United States Department of Labor, bureau of labor statistics, has announced.

"The bureau's index increased by slightly less than 1 per cent to 76.6 per cent of the 1926 average," he said. "The level is today 28½ per cent above the 1933 low (March 4). It is 1½ per cent below the high for the year, the week of September 8, when the index was 77.8. When compared with a month ago present prices show an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent. As compared with the corresponding week of 1933, when the index was 71.2, the current index is up by 7½ per cent. It is 19½ per cent above two years ago, when the index was 64, and 20½ per cent below the high point of 1929 (July). All commodities other than farm products and foods are slightly less than 1 per cent above a year ago."

OLD-AGE PENSION IN CANADA

The Canadian Dominion government adopted in 1927 an old-age pension plan which has now been put into effect in eight of the eleven Canadian provinces. The proportion of the population receiving pensions varies in the different provinces all the way from one in 2000 in the Northwest Territories, down to one in seventy in Prince Edward Island; the most common proportion is around one in eighty. Monthly pensions in the several provinces vary from \$10.68 to \$20, with an average of \$16.69 for all the provinces together.

CALIFORNIA'S CHRISTMAS TREES

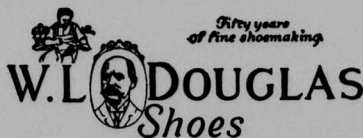
Another indication of better times is an increased demand this year on the part of agents of Santa Claus for the purchase of Christmas trees from the national forests of California. Three times the available stock has been applied for, according to T. D. Woodbury, assistant regional forester in charge of timber sales. Available stock is trees cut from the crowded groves of young growth for the purpose of giving light and ground space to the remaining stand left to grow into a future forest.

WORK FOR STATE PRINTING OFFICE

The hearts of the pressmen and bookbinders employed in the State Printing Office at Sacramento were gladdened this week by the announcement that the largest single order ever placed with the office had been signed by the State Department of Education. It consists of the printing and binding of 850,000 spellers and readers. This order, together with the legislative printing, will enable the plant to operate at capacity until summer, employing a maximum of 400 men and women.

WORKING AT 82

Still able to lay bricks at the rate of 500 or more a day, although 82 years of age, Frank Leezer, old-time union bricklayer of Columbus, Ohio, scoffs at the idea of retiring. He started working at the trade when 13 years old and will soon round out seventy years of active service.



UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

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Low Wage Tactics of Big American Concern

The Diamond Match Company, of New York, which opened a plant at St. John, New Brunswick, last year, has established a wage scale of 20 cents an hour, says the International Labor News Service. The working hours are nine, daily except Sunday. Irregular work prevails even at the low wage, and any man caught idle for even a second is subject to instant dismissal. Snoopers are ever vigilant in spying on the men and boys employed at this plant, and there is no second chance to offenders of the cast iron "keep busy" rule.

Vengeance Against Workers

After the match firm had trouble at a New York plant, and later at a Maine factory, following efforts by the American Federation of Labor to organize the match workers, the concern closed these plants as vengeance against the workers. The men had voted in favor of organization and a fight to get living wages for an eight-hour day.

At St. John the civic authorities welcomed the match corporation, allowing tax exemption and water, as well as providing the building and grounds. These had been used by a defunct meat packing firm. Threats have been made that attempts at organization of the workers will result in the factory being closed.

Product Escapes Duty

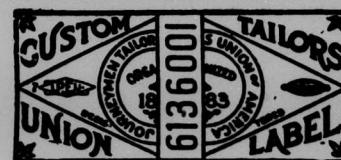
The wood used in the manufacture of the match wood is transported from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to St. John, and thence back again as match wood, escaping duty. Transportation costs are thus needlessly added.

About 175 men and boys are on the St. John payroll, at weekly sums ranging from \$3 to \$10.80, with each employee doing the work of from two to three.

BACK WAGES RECOVERED BY N.R.A.

During the two-week period October 27 to November 10, National Recovery Administration field offices arranged for payment of \$164,630.42 rightfully due 6816 workers for back wages. This was the largest amount ever reported during a two-week period and the seventh consecutive two-week period in which the amount of such restitution has exceeded \$100,000. Since June 16, 1934, N.R.A. field offices have reported restitutions of \$1,163,742.16 to 51,863 workers.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The torrential rain of last Sunday proved no obstacle to the faithful attendants of meetings of San Francisco Typographical Union. They were there, as usual, as were an augmented number of the casual attendants. Neither did the rain dampen the spirit of those who signed the attendance register. The character of the meeting may be said to have been in harmony with the weather that prevailed that day in one respect, however—it was lively throughout, if not tempestuous at times and things thus were kept moving. Some of the members were congratulating themselves because of their inability to purchase tickets to the football game that was played at Kezar Stadium. They 'lowed, too, they had experienced much more comfort and perhaps as many momentary thrills while seated in a dry—literally speaking—and properly heated meeting room than would have been theirs had they occupied seats in a stadium flooded with water from top tier to floor. . . . Roll call of officers revealed Second Vice-President Kothe to be the only absentee of the official personnel. It is suspected "Fred" was among the 50,000 football fans who took a good drenching rather than miss the game. J. A. W. McDermott relieved his "sub," who had been given a two months' "stretch," and was on the job as reading clerk, "Mac" having returned from an extended tour of the East which included Chicago during I. T. U. convention week. . . . The membership statement showed an enrollment of 1468 on November 17, a gain of eight for the month. . . . Monthly and quarterly financial statements of the secretary-treasurer were approved, as was the report of the auditing committee. . . . One proposition for membership was presented to the meeting—that of C. M. Mumby, Jr. The applicant is a son of C. M. Mumby, Sr., long time member of San Francisco Union. . . . The apprentice committee reported examinations had been given V. R. McDill and L. W. Ullo which were satisfactorily passed by these youngsters, and recommendations that they be advanced to higher grades were concurred in, as also was the recommendation that W. A. Goode be permitted to register as an apprentice and to work at the trade as such. As J. Norman Gehre of the James H. Barry composing room staff has quit the printing trade to follow the fortunes of a professional musician, his registration as a printer's apprentice was ordered cancelled. The committee reported, too, that

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Donald C. Harris, John H. Kinst and G. K. Langridge had appeared before it for instruction. . . . E. T. Johnson, L. L. Morrison and F. J. Selak were obligated as journeymen members. . . . The amendment to the election laws introduced at the September meeting of the union, which, if adopted, would advance the closing time of chapel voting from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m., was again referred to the executive committee. On motion unanimously adopted, the special referendum election of next December 5 will be conducted in accordance with that section of the local laws which permits the executive committee to modify the election laws in such manner as it deems necessary. . . . Progress on the compilation of an analysis of the distribution of unemployment relief was reported and further time granted for completion of the statement. . . . Issuance of an honorable withdrawal card to Mrs. Fritzie Buchignani was authorized. . . . On recommendation of the executive committee the union voted to close its business offices over the Thanksgiving Day holiday and week-end period—that is, from Wednesday, November 28, to Monday, December 3. . . . Applications for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council by the G. Pisani Printing and Publishing Company of 15 Columbus avenue and the Merchants' Printing Company, 573 Mission street, were approved. . . . The resignation of Harold E. Hearn as a member of the auditing committee was accepted. The union's appreciation of Mr. Hearn's services was expressed by a standing vote of thanks. The vote was unanimous. E. M. Stone of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel was elected to succeed Mr. Hearn on the auditing committee. . . . The usual substantial appropriation was made to the Community Chest. . . . With "The Label" as the subject, the discussion that was had was something more than mere oratory—it was instructive, constructive and highly interesting. Real good is resulting from constant extolling of the virtues of the union label, card and button, and this feature of the union's meetings rapidly is becoming more popular than it has been for some time. . . . Three applications for the old age pension were approved by the union. . . . The executive officers of the union were instructed to obtain, if possible, the photographs of Messrs. F. J. Bonnington and H. L. White, which are to be added to the union's collection of likenesses of its distinguished departed members. . . . Adjournment of the meeting was taken at 4:25 p. m., out of respect to the memory of the late John L. Krebs, Frank Lauderdale, Clyde L. Lewis and Harry Lyle White.

The body of Frank Lauderdale, announcement of whose death last Saturday was made at Sunday's meeting of the union, was conveyed to San Jose, place of his birth, where a requiem mass was said in St. Joseph's church for the repose of his soul last Monday at 10 a. m. Mr. Lauderdale, who was 66 years old, was a job printer. He specialized in label work. For some years prior to the time he acquired his own shop he was in the employ of the Pacific Label Company. Before being forced to retire from business because of ill health, Mr. Lauderdale, with his brother, Benjamin Lauderdale, operated a label printing office in Front street. Mr. Lauderdale had been a hospital patient almost continuously since he suffered a serious stroke in 1929. Because of his kindly disposition and many commendable qualities, Frank Lauderdale numbered his friends by the score, and these will be grieved to learn of his passing.

The San Mateo Auxiliary to San Mateo Typo-

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Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

graphical Union No. 624, now in its third year, has been active in assisting its local union in collecting literature of every description that does not bear the union label. The auxiliary is successfully demonstrating to the merchants in all San Mateo County cities the value of having the union label placed upon all their printed matter—stationery, billheads, envelopes, cards, advertisements, etc.—according to Mrs. John McGlasson, one of the auxiliary's active workers. Since there is no other auxiliary down the peninsula, the San Mateo organization has enrolled quite a few members who reside in San Francisco and welcomes all the ladies who are interested. An invitation is extended to members of San Francisco Typographical Union to attend the auxiliary's meetings, and to bring their wives. The invitation says: "You won't need to listen to the ladies talk, as San Mateo printers will be there, and always have a game of cards going in some of the rooms." With this assurance there is plenty of lure in the invitation, which can now be accepted without much hesitancy. The auxiliary meets the first Wednesday of the month at the I. O. O. F. Hall in San Mateo. Thank you, ladies. Your laudable work is deserving all the support it can be given.

Sam Bowman of the Walter N. Brunt chapel, whose right leg was amputated at St. Luke's Hospital two weeks ago, is reported to be recovering nicely. Mr. Bowman's physician imparts the cheerful information his patient will be well enough to receive callers within a few days. We are all happy to learn Mr. Bowman's prolonged siege of illness is nearing an end.

The wage controversy between publishers of certain newspapers in San Mateo County and San Mateo Typographical Union No. 624, which had been pending for many months and which caused a momentary flurry of trouble last week, is reported to have been adjusted. Settlement of the issue was made when the publishers offered and the members of the union involvd accepted a substantial increase of pay and considerably improved conditions.

E. R. Kline of the Sunset chapel is confined to Highland Hospital, Oakland, where he recently submitted to a surgical operation for the correction of an organic ailment. Latest reports from Mr. Kline's bedside are that he has sufficiently recovered from the ordeal to permit of calls from friends. Mr. Kline's home address is 2314 Russell street, Berkeley. If any of Mr. Kline's vast number of friends who reside on the San Francisco side of the bay find it inconvenient or impossible to visit him at the hospital, or at his home when he vacates the hospital, we are sure a message of cheer mailed to him would be appreciated. All of his fellow members of the Typographical Union, and especially those in the Sunset chapel, where Mr. Kline was employed before his failing health caused him to seek hospitalization, are hoping for his speedy recovery.

Frank Livingston, one of the old guard of the Typographical Union, is being treated for rheumatism in a San Francisco hospital. He fought the malady as stubbornly as he could until last Saturday, when he had to discontinue his work in the "Examiner" composing room and seek immediate medical attention.

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

His heart is light, he wears a smile, he is glad to see you, he holds his head high, he is clean within and without, he is good-natured, he is smart, he has courage, and he is an optimist. And lastly, he is a human being—just one of us. Lest you may be mystified as to the identity of this paragon, he is the foreman, "a valuable member of society," as described to the Los Angeles Club of Printing House Craftsmen by S. Vance Cagley.

The watchword of organized labor should be, "Seek the union label when buying anything."

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The sudden death of Harry L. White proved a shock to the older members of No. 18, particularly, to whom he rendered great service in the early years of this union's growth.

Even though the bay cities were visited by a rain and wind storm of unusual intensity, a good attendance was noted at the November meeting of No. 18. The business coming before the meeting was of a routine nature, with an absence of "fire-works."

Andrew Heaphey deposited an honorable withdrawal and was readmitted to membership.

Though his condition, the doctors report, is progressing favorably, it will probably be several months before C. N. Butler will be able to be up and around again.

Though no mailers' union exists there, John Coleman of Boston was appointed chairman of the credentials committee of the 1934 convention of the M. T. D. U. held in Chicago last September. All the delegates who presented credentials were seated in that convention. John Stevenson of Pittsburgh, Pa., and John Gallagher of New York were the other two members of the credentials committee. Something new in the manner of appointing a chairman of a credentials committee. But evidently in the opinion of the then president of the M. T. D. U., Harold Mitchell of Toronto, the delegates to the convention concurring, it's a case of "doing the right thing at the right time," according to the not unusual procedure of M. T. D. U. officers.

More cheerful news faces the dues-paying members of the M. T. D. U. The resolutions committee, composed of Daniel J. McCullough of New York, Al O'Desky of Toledo, Ohio, John Kinberger of Terra Haute, Ind., and John Stevenson of Pittsburgh, Pa., introduced a resolution, which was seconded by John White of Indianapolis and was adopted by the convention, calling for an increase of from 25 to 50 cents per capita to the M. T. D. U., which is in addition to the 70 cents per capita to the I. T. U. "Ten cents of said sum shall be used for the purpose of creating a permanent organization fund, and the executive council is hereby authorized to use said fund for organization purposes only," reads the resolution. Similar instructions were given the executive council when it was voted to create the \$100,000 defense fund. No financial statement has ever been published of the disbursement of said fund—no record of any organization work ever having been attempted with that fund. It will be interesting to learn the result of the proposition to "raise the ante" to the M. T. D. U. "war chest" (further proposed) as has been threatened—court litigation by M. T. D. U. officers against the I. T. U., and incidentally the attempt to create a new political party in the M. T. D. U. There are approximately 2000 dues-paying members of the M. T. D. U. A better plan would be to set aside 40 cents

for organization purposes and 10 cents toward the upkeep of the M. T. D. U. It is said the M. T. D. U. officers hold highly remunerative positions, aside from their salaries of \$75 and \$50 per month from the M. T. D. U. One is a practicing attorney-at-law, another a circulator on a metropolitan daily newspaper, the other a foreman on one of the big daily papers of New York. As they are asking the working members to pay increased dues, even though only the sum of 25 cents per member per month, a slight sacrifice on their part, that is, donating their salaries and traveling expenses to the nearly depleted treasury of the M. T. D. U., would be an evidence of the realness of their oft-expressed concern and interest in the welfare, not alone of M. T. D. U. members, but mailers in general, organized and unorganized.

Valuable Work by Dr. Ira B. Cross Will Be Published in December

Designated by critics as "one of the most important contributions in the field of labor economics," "A History of the Labor Movement in California," by Dr. Ira B. Cross, professor of economics on the Flood Foundation in the University of California, will be off the press in December, according to announcement made this week by the University of California Press.

Much significance is attached to Dr. Cross' work because of the historical background it furnishes for an understanding of the present position of the labor movement in California.

"By 1901," he points out, "the labor movement in the state had really gotten under way. City, county, district and state labor organizations had been formed and policies had been adopted which have since remained in effect with no changes worth noting."

The picturesque manner in which Dr. Cross has treated his subject is indicated by the table of contents. The first chapter describes labor conditions in the "Mission Era," and the beginning of the first labor problems in California.

Subsequent chapters are titled "Gold, 1848-1850"; "A Period of Beginnings, 1851-1859"; "Prosperity, 1860-1869"; "Depression, 1870-1877"; "The Chinese in California"; "The Chinese Must Go"; "The Trades Assembly of San Francisco, 1878-1884"; "The Knights of Labor"; "The International Workingmen's Association"; "The Federated Trades Council of San Francisco, 1885-1892"; "Supremacy and Defeat"; "The Labor Movement in Los Angeles."

A voluminous index of notes and references accompanies each chapter. The volume is the product of many years of research.

MATRIMONY'S PITFALLS

Son—Of course I know marriage is a grave step. Dad—My dear lad, it's a flight of steps, and every one of them greased.—Ex.

Longshore Situation

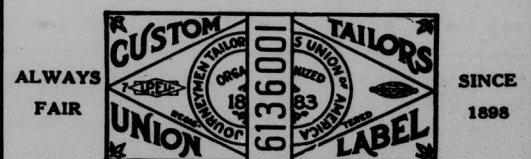
With the appointment of Judge M. C. Sloss, well known and highly respected San Francisco attorney, as arbiter in the disputes of the longshore workers and their employers, hope is expressed that the many difficulties that have kept the San Francisco waterfront in a turmoil for several weeks will be ironed out to the satisfaction of both parties.

Judge Sloss met with the four members of the International Longshoremen's Association and four representatives of the Waterfront Employers' Union early this week to work out details of future procedure. Later the committee met without him, with the understanding that if they fail to reach an agreement on any point he will be called in. Several minor difficulties already have been adjusted, allowing a resumption of work that had been interrupted by disagreements between union officials and employers.

According to Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's Association local, the controversies that have caused cessation of work in some instances have been due to inadequacy of the terms of the agreement handed down by the President's Longshoremen's Board last summer. Under the provisions of this document it is possible for the employers to impose such working conditions as they see fit, and in the event that the workers are dissatisfied they are expected to continue work pending arbitration of the differences. This works out in accord with the adage, "Justice delayed is justice denied." By a continuous stream of new and onerous new orders the work of the Labor Relations Board is clogged and slow progress is the result. The principal cause of disputes has been the size of sling loads to be handled by the dock workers; but the differences have not been confined to this item.

It is confidently hoped that the ability and experience of Judge Sloss will be instrumental in bringing about better conditions.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 16, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From District Attorney Matthew Brady and Governor Merriam, stating they will co-operate in preventing a continuation of the practice of caravanning automobiles across the continent without paying wages to drivers. From the following unions, transmitting donations to locked out miners at Jackson, Amador County: Asphalt Pavers, Ferryboatmen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Jewelry Workers No. 36, Waiters No. 30, Window Cleaners, Teamsters No. 85. Homeless Children Committee of Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, expressing thanks and appreciation for donation from the Council. Delegate M. S. Maxwell, thanking Council for expression of sympathy in his bereavement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution submitted by Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, urging that Council request Board of Supervisors to amend Ordinance No. 80 to permit the distribution of leaflets by bona fide labor organizations.

Report of Executive Committee—Controversy of Culinary Workers with Woolworth's and Weinstein's department stores, laid over to enable parties to confer on adjustment of differences. Joseph M. Casey attended and discussed with committee plans for relieving distressed miners at Jackson, Amador County; committee recommended that Brother Casey proceed to Jackson, that he organize a local relief committee and superintend the distribution of relief; that the money advanced by the Council be deposited in the local bank; that proper vouchers and accounting of relief work be submitted to

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gragnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

the California State Federation of Labor and this Council, such relief to consist of orders for provisions. Recommended that complaint of Carpenters No. 483 against editorial in the "News" relative to wages to be paid on construction work under federal home loan plan be referred to officers of the Council. Recommended that Council donate \$50 to the Community Chest. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—The following unions reported having passed donations to Jackson miners: Machinists No. 68, Auto Mechanics, Teamsters No. 85, Teachers' Federation No. 61, Cooks No. 44, Laundry Drivers, and Waitresses. Bakery Wagon Drivers, in addition to cash donation, are sending 500 pounds of bread twice a week to Jackson. Longshoremen are having difficulties with ship owners in regard to terms of employment, and have requested Secretary of Labor to send in representative to adjust differences; intend to donate to Jackson miners.

Chief engineer of Golden Gate bridge addressed the Council on plans for rapid transit in connection with the Bay bridges; gave an interesting account of plans for surface, subway, elevated and a new form of transportation of his own design, termed the air-train; for speed and low cost of construction, he advocated the latter, which is based on the idea of the monorail suspension system in use in Germany between Barmen and Elberfeld, with the improvement that there are to be three rails overhead, instead of one, two for the track, and one above this to insure safety and making it impossible to derail the air-train at high speed, which is the main defect of the monorail system. He outlined the main objections to the surface transportation system being congestion; to the elevated, being noise and unsightliness; to the subway, being the prohibitive cost. He urged that the Council co-operate in securing proper approaches for the Golden Gate bridge, and stated that some system of rapid transit over the Golden Gate bridge was being contemplated, and changes in the design of construction may result if it be decided to provide rapid transit over the Golden Gate bridge. It should be the aim of San Francisco to secure passage of transcontinental traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland bridge; also changes in constructional elements will be required to provide for such traffic of passenger trains over the San Francisco-Oakland bridge.

Blue prints of structural features of the air-train system of transportation were shown, and Engineer Strauss answered a number of questions submitted by the delegates, who greatly appreciated the information given.

The trustees reported favorably on the bills, and warrants were ordered issued for the payment of same.

New Business—Moved that the secretary send a congratulatory message to the President on his appointment of Miss Josephine Roche as assistant secretary of the treasury. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$907; expenditures, \$224.81.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

Senator Wagner of New York predicts that the next session of Congress will pass an anti-"company union" bill with "teeth" in it.

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Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The Music Box, on O'Farrell street, will reopen on Friday of this week with a full union crew. The Fountain, opposite the Labor Temple, is now O. K. Delegates to the Labor Council please take notice.

In the North Beach district the following Italian dinner houses are all lined up with our unions: The Venito, 389 Bay street; Miamo, 300 Bay street; Bimbo's 400 Bay street; New Golden Gate, 311 Bay street, and the Golden Gate Coffee Shop, 448 Battery.

Railway Clerks, the S. P. Diner on Market street, is now O. K. This house will have our union house card in the future. You will see a news vendor outside Casserly's, 96 Market street. No. 11 Main street is also unfair; also the Club Tavern, 99 New Montgomery. The assistance that your union is giving our business agents is highly appreciated.

Clothing trades workers, stay away from Bob's Place, on Fourth street. This boss has given us the run-around for a long time with a grin on his face. He thought because he made all sorts of promises that he could fool the labor movement and get by with it; but due to your co-operation he is finding out different. So just keep it up a little longer. Some day we may be able to make you a return.

Teamsters, please stay out of the Red Lantern saloon, opposite your union headquarters. We can't stand for a non-union house in a spot like this. The United, 459 Folsom street, is also under the ban.

Auto mechanics, spread the news along Automobile Row that the Spark Plug, on Van Ness avenue, is working school students. Please do all you can to help us to make this boss pay wages to his employees.

Street car men, Al's place, at 28th on Mission, is not organized. This house is in between two union restaurants, and we cannot let him get away with it. So see to it that he doesn't get any business from the car barns.

We draw the attention of all organized workers to the Arlington Hotel, on Ellis street. This is an especially bad place. No worker in the house gets a living wage; most of them receive \$1 a day. So be sure that you don't patronize the Arlington Hotel.

Service men, clerks and auto mechanics who work around Van Ness and Market, Tom's Place at 5 South Van Ness is a 100 per cent union restaurant and deserves to be patronized. Remember that we keep a check on the White Log Taverns, and our checkers have a good memory for faces. Also some of our members have cars and they need service sometimes. Likewise remember that we try to impress on our membership never to patronize any place where the boss or the help is hostile to organized labor.

We are still fighting all of the following firms: Foster's, Clinton's, Pig 'n' Whistle, White Log Taverns and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street, corner of Mission. This last mentioned place is a sticker, but we are going to get him. In this instance our thanks are due to the printers' unions for their loyal assistance.

Don't forget, folks, all union houses carry our union card in their front window. Look for the card and you can't go wrong.

The union button assures you of efficient services.

Phone HEmlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch

FOOD OF QUALITY

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San Francisco

For Better Housing

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Better Housing Program, whose original object was to induce property owners of San Francisco to pledge themselves to do at least \$7,000,000 worth of modernizing work within the next six months, has completed its twenty-fourth day in the field by surpassing its original objective with the city little more than half canvassed. It has been decided to continue the campaign until the entire city shall have been covered.

The campaign is proceeding without relaxation in three divisions, residential, income and industrial. Canvassing is being done with a combination field force of volunteers, paid workers and S.E.R.A. workers, the latter being recompensed by the federal government through the State Emergency Relief Administration and the San Francisco Relief Administration.

Ever since its inception the campaign has gained momentum as the property owners have become better educated to the advantages of doing their modernizing work now, while the cost of materials and labor is comparatively low. Loans can be made under the terms of the National Housing Act more conveniently than ever before in the nation's financial history, and while there is still opportunity of saving many properties from obsolescence or acute deterioration.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi has issued the following statement:

"I wish urgently to call to the attention of the people of San Francisco the fact that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Better Housing Program has no connection whatsoever with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which has suspended the granting of further loan applications.

"The Better Housing Program, which is being conducted under an entirely different act and an entirely different administration, is progressing with undiminished energy and will be followed out in full compliance with its present plans. The Better Housing Program loans are not granted by the federal government, as is the case with the loans of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The housing loans are advanced by private capital and have no connection whatsoever with any governmental agency.

"This should be clearly understood by the people of San Francisco who are so anxious to share in the benefits of the Better Housing Program. Do not hesitate to give fullest consideration to the Better Housing pledges when they are presented to you hereafter.

"The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is set up essentially for the refinancing of existing mortgages on homes through the use of government funds. The Better Housing Program is intended solely for the physical improvement of home and income properties through the use of private funds, either by loans for financial institutions or by the

use of private savings. This distinction should be clear to everyone, so that no one will be deceived into any failure to take advantage of the Better Housing Program because of the fact that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has suspended its loan operations."

Union Labor Bloc in Congress Augmented in Recent Election

The entire labor bloc in the last Congress was re-elected and there were a number of additions, according to "Labor," which lists among the members of trade unions the following:

James M. Mead, New York, Switchmen; Fred H. Hildebrandt, South Dakota, Order of Conductors; Compton I. White, Idaho, Conductors; John A. White, Colorado, Firemen and Engineers; Gardner R. Withrow, Wisconsin, Railroad Trainmen; Reuben T. Wood, Missouri, Cigarmakers' Union; William Schulte, Indiana, Theatrical Stage Workers; William P. Connery, Massachusetts, Actors' Equity Association; D. J. Lewis, Maryland, Miners' Union; George J. Schneider, Wisconsin, Papermakers' Union; Theodore B. Werner, South Dakota, Typographical Union; C. Murray Turpin, Pennsylvania, Retail Clerks.

Hearst Defies N.L.R.B.

William R. Hearst and his string of newspapers are receiving much unfavorable mention in the labor press of the country because of the defiance of the National Labor Relations Board by Hearst's representative at a hearing involving the discharge of Earl Jennings from the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin" editorial force.

The ultimatum was delivered during a hearing on charges that the management of the "Call-Bulletin" had forced Dean S. Jennings, one of its editorial department employees, to quit his job because of the latter's activity in the American Newspaper Guild, a national labor organization for reporters and other news department workers.

Hearst, who was not present at the hearing, had authorized Elisha Hanson, counsel for the "Call-Bulletin" and for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, to speak for him.

"If the board issues an order in this case, Mr. Hearst will not comply with it," Hanson bluntly declared. He also threatened to advise all other newspapers to quit the N.R.A. code for their industry if the N.L.R.B. did not drop the Jennings case.

Hanson said Hearst took the position that the N.L.R.B. has no right to investigate the charges of discrimination against Guild members.

"Hearst's attitude," says one commentator, seems to be that "he is not subject to any law or federal ruling with which he disagrees."

Reinstate P.G.&E. Men

A decision of the National Labor Relations Board on November 17 orders the reinstatement of three men dismissed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at Sacramento to their former positions. The regional labor board's ruling on the case was upheld.

The national board's findings, signed by H. A. Mills and Edwin S. Smith, were that despite denials by the company, the men, C. A. Barr, J. C. Livengood and J. R. Walker, were dismissed because of their affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 36.

The company was given fifteen days to re-employ the men. If a written notice is not received by the board within that time that the men have been reinstated, the decision said, the matter will be referred to the compliance division of N.R.A. for action.

Following the regional board's ruling in the case, officials of the utility company appeared in Washington on an order to show cause why they should not comply and stated before the national board that there was no discrimination involved.

The national board found that Barr was laid off last February 28 after ten years' service; Walker and Livengood last March 3 after nine and five years respectively.

It found that none of the men had received any complaint from the company about his work, despite the fact the company said it had laid off its least desirable employees.

The reasons advanced by the company for dropping the three men were: Barr was slow and inefficient; Livengood had no children; Walker was a junior in his classification as a truck driver.

FREE RIDES FOR THE BLIND

With the backing of union labor, a bill has been introduced in the Seattle City Council providing that all residents of Seattle who are blind shall be carried free on the city's street cars and busses. Sponsors say no opposition to the proposed ordinance has developed.

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Miss Roche Honored

Josephine A. Roche, head of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and advocate of organized labor, has been appointed assistant secretary of the treasury by President Roosevelt. The position, which has been unfilled, has charge principally of the public health service.

Besides having jurisdiction over the public health service Miss Roche also will devote considerable time to welfare work among the Treasury Department's 56,000 workers.

She will make studies of the working conditions of these employees, of whom approximately 15,000 are employed in Washington, and will consider problems that may be revealed in connection with their welfare.

Defying the policy of other Colorado coal operators, Miss Roche some years ago recognized the United Mine Workers of America and her mines have been union-operated ever since.

Miss Roche was the Democratic candidate for governor of Colorado in the recent election, and received the indorsement of union labor. Some two years ago she delivered an address before the San Francisco Labor Council and was tendered a tremendous ovation by the delegates.

COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE

The second week of the Community Chest campaign to raise \$2,102,000 is well under way. Reports being made each day at the St. Francis Hotel indicate the generosity of San Franciscans, and if the campaign continues to gather momentum it looks like the welfare agencies will be able to care for the "one neighbor in four."

The San Francisco Community Chest has long been aware of the importance of assisting the family as a unit. A family broken up, from whatever cause, not only suffers a lack of normal family life, but imposes on the community many separate new problems. Community Chest donors find that the neighborhood centers are splendidly equipped to assist the family as a whole.

The twelve neighborhood centers, agencies of the Community Chest, which safeguard the American family life of San Francisco, report a total attendance of 45,000 persons—men, women and children—during the last month.

Community Chest givers are assured by Ray W. Smith, executive director of the campaign, that the Chest relies on the generosity of the press of San Francisco, organizations, firms and individuals to publicize its appeals for funds. The Community Chest pays for no space in newspapers or periodicals, pays for no time on any radio station, nor for billboards, or street car space, or advertising slides. Speakers volunteer their services for Community Chest talks. Merchants give space for window displays.

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DEATH OF MRS. MAXWELL

The many friends of M. S. Maxwell, secretary of Butchers' Union No. 115 and vice-president of the International Butcher Workmen, are extending condolences to him on the recent death of his mother, Mrs. Mary Maxwell, who departed this life at the age of 80 years after being ill for several months. She was born in San Francisco.

You never knew a chiseler to get enthusiastic about the union label, as he well knows that every time it is demanded it sets him back another notch.

Company Union Loses

Another victory can be scored for bona fide unions against the infamous "company union," says an A. F. of L. News Service dispatch.

In the case of the Soap and Edible Oil Workers' Union against the Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Company of Long Beach the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board has ruled that the bona fide union, rather than an "employees' conference committee," is the sole collective bargaining representative for employees of the firm.

The company has announced an appeal to the National Labor Relations Board, as usual in such cases, although all labor officials agree that this can mean nothing more than confirmation of the Regional Board's decision.

The company was charged with intimidating and coercing employees in an election held May 24, 1934, discharging three employees for union activities and failing to abide by the certification of the election by the Labor Board.

According to Joseph M. Casey, representing the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco, who has been in close touch with the situation throughout, the entire labor movement of southern California is greatly elated over this decisive victory.

From New York comes word that Proctor & Gamble has declared an extra dividend on their common stock, payable December 15, aside from the regular quarterly dividend due in January.

There is an increasing demand for the label.

Urges Mooney Pardon

Urging a pardon for Tom Mooney "before the Supreme Court is compelled to enter upon the task of establishing the legal justification for a review of the case," Raymond Moley, confidant of President Roosevelt, has issued an open letter to Governor Merriam of California.

The letter is featured in the magazine "Today," of which Moley is editor, in its issue of yesterday.

Moley declares that he has no illusions about Mooney's past views or actions, and is not moved by sympathy for him as an individual, but adds: "It is not the function of our courts to convict men because of their generalized opinions or activities, and the trial and conviction of Mooney for a specific crime were unjust." He continues:

"I believe you should pardon him because it is more important that processes of justice be maintained on an elevation untainted by error or corruption than that a 'menace to the peace of the state' be kept behind bars.

"A suspicion abroad in the land that justice is tainted is more dangerous to the public peace than the liberty of a thousand bad men."

HOLD FOR RELEASE

Egg Peddler (to his wife)—"Sufferin' snakes, Florabel, you sold the wrong eggs to that last woman." Wife—"How so?" Peddler—"You sold her some of that lot we dated September 10 and it's only September 1 now."—"Country Gentleman."

GRAY'S

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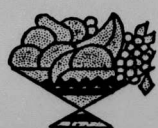
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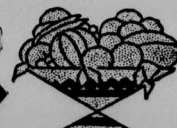
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